



Ongoing Evaluation of Implementation of the Operational Programme Research, Development and Education

Ministry of Education, Youth and
Sport

Progress Report 09

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Final version



EUROPEAN UNION
European Structural and Investing Funds
Operational Programme Research,
Development and Education



Executive Summary

This report represents the ninth Progress Report which monitors the factual progress and financial performance of the OP RDE as of 30th June 2020. In accordance with the Methodological Guidelines for Monitoring and Implementation of ESIF in the Czech Republic in the 2014-2020 programming period, data including commitments and achieved values were valid as of 30th June 2020.



Based on the state of implementation, factual progress partially corresponds with the anticipated state of implementation of OP RDE

In the period from 31st December 2019 to 30th June 2020, 134 of the 156 results and output indicators across the priority axes to which the projects are directly committed showed a non-zero achieved value.



Target values of indicators have been identified, for which there is a risk of non-fulfilment or over-fulfilment

Non-fulfilment risk has been identified for 16 pairs of indicators (both LDR and MDR) and it is necessary to revise the target values (reduce them).

The list of these indicators is in the following table:

Table 1 Executive Summary – Risk of non-fulfilment of the indicator target values – the need to revise the target values

PA/IP	Output indicator/Result indicator	Code of the indicator	Name of the indicator	Risk region	by Risk breaking into regions
PA1	Output	20000	Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions	MDR – Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment
				LDR - Non-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	54601	Number of students of research-oriented study programmes and Ph.D. students who took part in the fellowship	MDR – Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment
				LDR - Non-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	53101	Number of new practice-oriented study programmes	MDR – Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment
				LDR – No risk	
PA2	Output	52103	Number of supported products of LL	MDR – Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment
				LDR - Non-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	53103	Number of new practice-oriented Bachelor study programmes	MDR – Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment
				LDR - Non-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	52701		MDR – Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment

PA/IP	Output indicator/Result indicator	Code of the indicator	Name of the indicator	Risk region	by Risk breaking into regions	without
			Number of newly built, expanded or modernised infrastructures for research-oriented study programmes	LDR - Non-fulfilment		
PA2	Output	54501	Number of students who use the newly built, expanded or modernised infrastructure research-oriented study programmes	MDR - Non-fulfilment LDR - Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment	
PA2	Result	52910	Number of study programmes taught in a foreign language	Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment	
PA2	Result	53113	Number of first-year graduates in new Bachelor practice-oriented study programmes	MDR - Non-fulfilment LDR – No risk	Non-fulfilment	
PA2	Result	52113	Number of newly created courses of LL	MDR – Non-fulfilment LDR - Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment	
PA2	Result	52810	Number of first-year graduates in new or modernised research programmes accredited for teaching in foreign language	MDR – Non-fulfilment LDR – Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment	
PA2	Result	50810	Number of organisations influenced by a systemic intervention	MDR – Non-fulfilment LDR - Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment	
PA2	Result	51710	Number of Roma children, pupils and students in supported organisations	MDR – Non-fulfilment LDR - Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment	
PA3 IP2	Result	51010	Number of organisations in which the quality of education and training and pro-inclusiveness have increased	MDR - Non-fulfilment LDR - Non-fulfilment	Non-fulfilment	
PA4	Output	82000	Number of implemented trainings, seminars, workshops, conferences	Non-fulfilment		
PA4	Output	80103	Number of communication tools created	Non-fulfilment		

For 52 pairs of indicators (both LDR and MDR), the risk of over-fulfilment was identified and it is necessary to revise the target values (increase them). The list of these indicators is in the following table:

Table 2 Executive Summary – Risk of over-fulfilment of the indicator target values - the need to revise the target values

PA/IP	Output indicator/Result indicator	Code of the indicator	Name of the indicator	Risk region	by Risk breaking into regions	without
PA1	Output	20400	Number of new researchers in supported entities	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA1	Output	20500	Number of researchers working in modernised research infrastructures	MDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	



PA/IP	Output indicator/Result indicator	Code of the indicator	Name of the indicator	Risk region	by Risk breaking into regions	without
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA1	Output	24000	Number of newly built, expanded or modernised research infrastructures and centres of excellence	MDR - Over-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA1	Output	52701	Number of newly built, expanded or modernised infrastructures for research-oriented study programmes	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA1	Output	21501	Number of newly created products of strategic management of RDI	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – No risk	Over-fulfilment	
PA1	Output	24101	Number of expanded or modernised research institutes	MDR – No risk LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA1	Output	54501	Number of students who use the newly built, expanded or modernised infrastructure research-oriented study programmes	MDR – No risk LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	60000	Total number of participants	MDR - Over-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	20800	Number of supported researchers and academics	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	20803	Number of supported administrative and technical employees in RD	MDR – Non-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	20806	Number of supported people involved in the management and implementation of the RDI policy	MDR - Over-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	52100	Number of supported products	MDR - Over-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	52901	Number of newly created accredited study programmes in the Czech language	MDR – Non-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	52902	Number of study programmes with at least one subject newly taught in a foreign language	MDR - Non-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	52104	Number of products of counselling and assistance support	MDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	



PA/IP	Output indicator/Result indicator	Code of the indicator	Name of the indicator	Risk region	by Risk breaking into regions	without
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA2	Output	53501	Number of products created to improve the strategic management and evaluation system of universities	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	52801	Number of new or modernised research-oriented study programmes accredited for teaching in a foreign language	MDR - Over-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	21502	Number of new products modernising strategic management systems in research organisations	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	54301	Number of new project plans prepared with the support of Smart Accelerator	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	54303	Number of new RDI support instruments at regional level	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	30600	Acquired information sources	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	30500	Number of acquired information systems	MDR – No risk LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Output	52705	Number of students using newly built, expanded or modernised infrastructure, excluding research-related teaching infrastructure	MDR – No risk LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Result	52114	Number of students with special needs using counselling and assistance support products	MDR – Non-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Result	53510	Number of universities with established transparent quality evaluation systems	MDR – Non-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Result	20810	Number of organisations whose employees have increased their qualifications in RD, its management and related areas	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Result	20415	Number of research organisations with new entrants from abroad or from the private sector	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Result	20811	Number of research organisations with a modernised strategic management system	MDR – Non-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	



PA/IP	Output indicator/Result indicator	Code of the indicator	Name of the indicator	Risk region	by Risk breaking into regions	without
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA2	Result	54310	Number of supported co-operations	MDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA3 IP1	Output	60000	Total number of participants	MDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA3 IP1	Output	52100	Number of supported products	MDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA3 IP1	Output	50801	Number of products in system projects	MDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA3 IP2	Output	60000	Total number of participants	MDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA3 IP2	Output	52100	Number of supported products	MDR – Non-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA3 IP2	Output	50801	Number of products in system projects	MDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA3 IP3	Output	60000	Number of products in system projects	MDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA3 IP3	Output	52100	Number of supported products	MDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA3 IP3	Output	50801	Number of products in system projects	MDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA3 IP1	Result	51010	Number of organisations in which the quality of education and training and pro-inclusiveness have increased	MDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR - Over-fulfilment		
PA3 IP1	Result	52510	Number of employees in education who apply newly acquired knowledge and skills in practice	MDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
				LDR – Over-fulfilment		



PA/IP	Output indicator/Result indicator	Code of the indicator	Name of the indicator	Risk region	by Risk breaking into regions	without
PA3 IP1	Result	50810	Number of organisations influenced by a systemic intervention	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA3 IP1	Result	51610	Number of children and pupils in need of support measures in supported organisations	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA3 IP1	Result	51710	Number of Roma children, pupils and students in supported organisations	MDR – Non-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA3 IP1	Result	54310	Number of supported co-operations	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA3 IP2	Result	52510	Number of employees in education who apply newly acquired knowledge and skills in practice	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA3 IP2	Result	50810	Number of organisations influenced by a systemic intervention	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA3 IP3	Result	50810	Number of organisations influenced by a systemic intervention	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA3 IP3	Result	52510	Number of employees in education who apply the newly acquired information in practice	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR - Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA3 IP3	Result	51715	Number of Roma children and pupils integrated in education	MDR – Over-fulfilment LDR – Over-fulfilment	Over-fulfilment	
PA4	Output	80600	Number of meetings of bodies, working or counselling groups	Over-fulfilment		
PA4	Output	80001	Number of organised information and promotional activities	Over-fulfilment		

For 2 pairs of indicators (both LDR and MDR), the need for redistribution of target values among regions was identified. The list of these indicators is in the following table:

Table 3 Executive Summary – The need to redistribute the target values between regions

PA/IP	Output indicator/result indicator	Code of the indicator	Name of the indicator	Risk by region	Risk breaking into regions	without PA/IP into
PA2	Output		53001		MDR – Non-fulfilment	No risk

PA/IP	Output indicator/result indicator	Code indicator	Name of indicator	Risk by region	Risk breaking into regions	without PA/IP
				Number of newly created study programmes taught in co-operation with another university	LDR – Over-fulfilment	
PA2	Result		53110	Number of first-year graduates in new practice-oriented study programmes	MDR – Non-fulfilment	No risk
					LDR – No risk	

For two indicators, no risk of non-fulfilment, over-fulfilment or the need for redistribution of target values among regions was identified. The indicators are listed in the following table:

Table 4 Executive Summary – No risk indicators

PA/IP	Output indicator / Result indicator	Code indicator	Name of indicator	Risk by region
PA4	Output	82500	Number of jobs financed by the programme	No risk
PA4	Output	80500	Number of written and published analytical and strategic documents (incl. evaluation)	No risk

The factual progress of the implementation of the OP RDE can already be demonstrated by the results of individual projects. To this end, field reports (questionnaire surveys and individual interviews) were carried out in the framework of this report, focusing on the evaluation of calls supporting pre-application research and calls supporting cross-sectoral co-operation.

As a result of the implementation of OP RDE projects, pre-application research is being developed in research organisations implementing OP RDE projects in calls focused on pre-application research. Projects often carry out activities aimed at establishing and developing co-operation between research teams and the application sphere in order to obtain stimuli for further development and experimental verification of research intentions, which contributes to establishing co-operation between the research and application spheres and deepens this co-operation. A problematic approach to co-operation between companies by researchers can be a barrier to establishing co-operation between these institutions. Researchers in companies usually do not have contacts with people who can decide upon co-operation and strategically manage it, while co-operation between these institutions is very often established on the basis of personal contacts and previous experience and co-operation. It is also easier for research organisations to collaborate with a company when they do not require funding from it, provided that they only participate in the research. The development of co-operation and the increase in the number of research projects in the pre-application phase also increases the potential for the use of the results in practice. A partial problem for the use of the results in practice is the environment of research organisations (especially universities), which does not have much experience with its own commercialisation and is not very inclined to it. One reason is the expectation that if you are interested in commercialising, your goal is to individually enrich yourself and "rob" the institution. Another reason that can complicate one's own commercialisation at universities is the political setting of the environment, which goes beyond the factual side of research where research institutions and their employees are evaluated and funded primarily for publishing activities, not for the application / commercialisation of outputs and results.

Cross-sectoral co-operation between research institutions and the application sphere is in most cases long-term and is based primarily on personal contacts and previous experience. Representatives of some projects stated that they have long-term co-operation with institutions, which they follow up on, as already established links are preferred and it is not in the interest of companies to establish new co-operation without personal contacts. Thus, the projects of the OP RDE do not primarily contribute to



the establishment of new co-operation but above all to the deepening and strengthening of already established co-operations which consist of expanding the topics and areas on which the partners work together. The low number of established co-operations is proved by the indicator 20000 (Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions), where projects have so far shown the value of indicator 5 and project commitments amount to 85. For this indicator, there is a risk of non-fulfilment of the target value set at the OP RDE level (set at 200 cooperating enterprises).

The benefits of co-operation between research institutions and the application sphere lie in a two-way transfer of information, unique knowledge and experience. Representatives of research institutions often have unique know-how in the field and representatives of companies have unique knowledge of the market, so that the results and outputs of the project meet the needs of the relevant market segment and can be used in terms of future commercialisation. On the contrary, the barrier of the co-operation is the different approach to projects and research where research institutions and their employees are interested in publishing the results of projects, while representatives of the application sphere are interested in the results being kept as secret as possible and subsequently commercialised and put into practice.

The main barrier of co-operation of representatives of the application sphere with research institutions is the administrative complexity associated with the implementation of projects. The representatives of the application sphere are not prepared for administration of this kind and it is often very burdensome and expensive for them. The main areas which bring increased administrative burden, especially on the part of companies, and thus complicate co-operation between research institutions and the application sphere, include the need to define the project team in advance and document sensitive information of its members (e.g. contracts, salaries, etc.). There is also administration associated with implementation of public procurement, processing of work reports and changing conditions for the implementation of projects and unsatisfactory co-operation on the part of the employees of the MA of the OP RDE in the event of problem solving.

According to the representatives of projects and companies, the motivation (including financial) for co-operation and application of joint results, especially on the part of companies, support at the national level for companies (possibility of tax-deductible costs associated with research) should be increased for future deepening of co-operation between the research and commercial spheres. This also applies to conferring an advantage to institutions which implement quality projects and achieve set results or possibly support in the form of business vouchers, where companies which do not have sufficient research capacity can hire a research institution for a clear and transparent assignment of what needs to be achieved.

Based on the conducted surveys, the benefits as well as barriers / risks of the co-operation of research organisations with the application sphere were identified. The main benefits and barriers / risks are summarised in the following table.

Table 5 Executive Summary – Benefits and Barriers / risks of the co-operation of research organisations with the application sphere

Benefits of the co-operation of research organisations with the application sphere (+)	Barriers / risks of the co-operation of research organisations with the application sphere (-)
+ Projects often build on previous collaboration between the research and application spheres, which they are deepening and expanding.	- Access to companies and establishment of co-operations where researchers usually do not have contact details for people in companies who can decide upon co-operation and strategically manage it.

Benefits of the co-operation of research organisations with the application sphere (+)	Barriers / risks of the co-operation of research organisations with the application sphere (-)
+ Projects are well set up and allow for a wide range of activities.	- The environment of research organisations (especially universities) is not very inclined to the actual commercialisation of project results / outputs.
+ There is a two-way transfer of unique knowledge when representatives of research institutions tend to focus mainly on their own research activities in order to publish the results, while representatives of companies have the necessary knowledge and experience with relevant markets and focus on the applicability of project results in practice.	- Research institutions and researchers often have no experience with the commercialisation of results and their application in practice, as the research environment is set up primarily for publishing activities for which the employees are evaluated and which enables them to grow their careers.
+ Application partners gain access to the unique know-how of research organisations and their employees, as companies do not have sufficient capacity for their own research and will gain it through the project. At the same time, research institutions often have tools and equipment that would be too expensive and difficult for companies to use.	- Administrative complexity both on the part of research institutions, which are, however, accustomed to similar types of projects and often have the necessary support, and especially on the part of companies.
+ The results of the projects have a considerable potential for transfer into practice and in the future there should be a link to the projects and the commercialisation of the achieved results / outputs.	- The application sphere is not used to similar projects and related administrative requirements and the periodicity and level of detail of reporting in OP RDE projects is very burdensome for representatives of the application sphere.
+ Students and young researchers are also involved in projects, for which projects can be a suitable start to their career as they gain experience, learn how to think about projects and what are the possibilities of further work with results / outputs in terms of their commercialisation.	- Some companies are not interested in greater financial participation in projects as these costs are not tax-deductible for them.
+	- Projects and co-operations with research institutions are usually not financially advantageous for companies. For this reason, companies cooperate with institutions with which they have established relationship and which want to support the co-operation and help them in the implementation of the research.



The financial progress at the decisive date slightly exceeds the expectations stated in the OP RDE programming document.

On vesting date, the financial progress slightly exceeds the expectations stated in the OP RDE programming document. As of June 30th 2020, a total of 89,923 mil. CZK, which represents 97.8% of the total allocation of the programme (currently half of the sixth year of implementation of the programme, when according to the plan, support in the amount of approximately 92% of the total allocation is expected). The share of reimbursed funds in the total allocation of the OP RDE is then 68% of this allocation. In PA1 and PA2, the share of reimbursed funds in relation to committed funds is relatively low. The funds allocated by the calls exceed the allocation set out in the OP RDE programming document. This fact is due to the fact that in some already closed calls not all allocated funds were used up and subsequently they were reallocated in other announced calls, so these funds are counted more than once. The overall financial progress is shown in the following figure as percentage in the table.



Table 6 Financial performance according to the funds

Priority axis	Funds	Share of allocation calls to the allocation of OP RDE	Share of committed financial resources to the allocation of OP RDE	Share of financial resources paid to the allocation of OP RDE
PA1	ERDF	120.40%	106.14%	66.60%
PA2	ERDF	146.75%	113.81%	79.15%
	ESF	132.23%	97.55%	57.85%
PA3	ESF	121.56%	82.87%	69.63%
PA4	ERDF	112.82%	85.67%	57.88%
Total	ERDF	126.55%	106.78%	69.21%
	ESF	124.34%	86.69%	66.55%
	ERDF+ESF	125.56%	97.79%	68.02%

Based on the analysis of the financial progress, the evaluator states that the N + 3 rule for 2019 has been met.



Based on the current status of the financial progress on June 30th 2020, no risk of non-utilization of allocated resources of the OP RDE has been identified.

All specific objectives of the OP RDE are covered by at least one completed call. The absorption capacity of calls was correctly estimated in most cases of completed calls in the period from 31st December 2019 to 30th June 2020. The analysis showed that in most cases, medium and high quality project applications were supported (according to the point evaluation).



Factors which may prevent effective implementation of OP RDE have been identified.

The identified factors that currently negatively affect the progress of the implementation of the programme are listed in the following table. The factors are divided into the most severe (red), moderate (orange) and least severe (green).

Table 7 Factors influencing the state of implementation of the programme

Factor	Factor specification	Impact of the factor	Probability of occurrence	Severity of the factor
PA1 – risk of non-fulfilment of the output indicators	There is a risk of non-fulfilment of the following outcome indicators: IP1: Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions (MDR and LDR)	2	2	4
PA2 – risk of non-fulfilment of the output indicators	There is a risk of non-fulfilment of the following outcome indicators: - IP1: Number of students of research-oriented study programmes and Ph.D. students who took part in the fellowship (MDR and LDR) - IP1: Number of newly created accredited study programmes in Czech (MDR) - IP1: Number of newly created study programmes taught in co-operation with another university (MDR)	3	2	6

Factor	Factor specification	Impact of the factor	Probability of occurrence	Severity of the factor
	- Number of new practice-oriented study programmes (MDR) - Number of newly created study programmes taught in co-operation with another university (MDR) - Number of supported products of LL (MDR and LDR) - Number of new practice-oriented Bachelor study programmes (MDR and LDR) - Number of newly built, expanded or modernised infrastructures for research-oriented study programmes (MDR and LDR) - Number of students who use the newly built, expanded or modernised infrastructure for research-oriented study programmes (MDR and LDR)			
PA2 – risk of non-fulfilment of the result indicators	There is a risk of non-fulfilment of the following result indicators: - IP1: Number of study programmes taught in a foreign language (MDR and LDR) - IP1: Number of first-year graduates in new practice-oriented study programmes (MDR) - IP1: Number of first-year graduates in new Bachelor practice-oriented study programmes (MDR) - IP1: Number of students with SEN using products of counselling and assistance support (MDR) - IP1: Number of newly created courses of LL (MDR and LDR) - IP1: Number of universities with established transparent systems of quality assessment (MDR) - IP1: Number of first-year graduates in new or modernised research-oriented study programmes accredited also for teaching in a foreign language (MDR and LDR) - IP1: Number of research organisations with a modernised strategic management system (MDR) - IP1: Number of organisations affected by a systemic intervention (MDR and LDR) - IP1: Number of Roma children, pupils and students in supported organisations (MDR and LDR)	3	2	6
PA3 – risk of non-fulfilment of the result indicators	There is a risk of non-fulfilment of the following result indicators: - IP1: Number of Roma children, pupils and students in supported organisations (MDR) - IP2: Number of organisations in which the quality of upbringing, education and pro-inclusiveness have increased (MDR and LDR)	2	2	4
PA4 – risk of non-fulfilment of the output indicators	There is a risk of non-fulfilment of the following outcome indicators: - Number of training sessions, seminars, workshops, conferences - Number of created communication tools	2	2	4



Based on the performed analyses, the following list of recommendations was created.

Table 8 Recommendations resulting from findings

Name of recommendation	Description of recommendation	Prioritisation of recommendation	Implementation steps
Revision of the Operational Programme – settings of the indicator values in PA1 – PA4	For all priority axes, indicators were identified where there is a risk of non-fulfilment of indicator target values and their over-fulfilment, even in the order of hundreds of percent. For this reason, it is recommended to revise the OP with the aim of adjusting the values of the selected indicators.	4	1) To complete a document containing the arguments behind proposals for changes in indicator values. 2) To start a formal negotiation process with the European Commission.

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